



# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/081,659	02/21/2002	Suresh K. Marisetty	42390P2319RC	4488

7590 06/05/2003

Jeffrey S Draeger  
Blakely Sokoloff Taylor & Zafman LLP  
12400 Wilshire Boulevard  
Seventh Floor  
Los Angeles, CA 90025-1026

EXAMINER

AUVE, GLENN ALLEN

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2181

DATE MAILED: 06/05/2003

12

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

12

**Office Action Summary**

Application N .

10/081,659

Applicant(s)

MARISSETTY, SURESH K.

Examiner

Glenn A. Auve

Art Unit

2181

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 23 May 2003.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 36-90 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 36-90 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120**

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

## DETAILED ACTION

### ***Reissue Applications***

1. The reissue oath/declaration filed with this application is defective because it fails to identify at least one error which is relied upon to support the reissue application. See 37 CFR 1.175(a)(1) and MPEP § 1414.

The supplemental declaration filed March 4, 2003, fails to identify a *specific* error relied upon to support the reissue. 37 CFR 1.175 and MPEP §1414 require the identification of a specific error. The general statement that the claims are too narrow because the attorney failed to appreciate the full scope of the invention does not specifically identify a word, phrase, or expression in the specification or an original claim that renders the original claim wholly or partially inoperative. Particular attention is directed to MPEP page 1400-23 which is §1414(II).

2. Claims 36-90 are rejected as being based upon a defective reissue declaration under 35 U.S.C. 251 as set forth above. See 37 CFR 1.175.

The nature of the defect(s) in the declaration is set forth in the discussion above in this Office action.

3. Claims 36-90 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 251 as being an improper recapture of broadened claimed subject matter surrendered in the application for the patent upon which the present reissue is based. See *Hester Industries, Inc. v. Stein, Inc.*, 142 F.3d 1472, 46 USPQ2d 1641 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Clement*, 131 F.3d 1464, 45 USPQ2d 1161 (Fed. Cir. 1997); *Ball Corp. v. United States*, 729 F.2d 1429, 1436, 221 USPQ 289, 295 (Fed. Cir. 1984). A broadening aspect is present in the reissue which was not present in the application for patent.

The record of the application for the patent shows that the broadening aspect (in the reissue) relates to subject matter that applicant previously surrendered during the prosecution of the application. Accordingly, the narrow scope of the claims in the patent was not an error within the meaning of 35 U.S.C. 251, and the broader scope surrendered in the application for the patent cannot be recaptured by the filing of the present reissue application.

As was noted in the previous action and in the parent case, the claims in this reissue application are broadened in a way that has resulted in an impermissible recapture of subject matter surrendered in the parent patent.

When determining whether recapture exists various test have been devised by the courts. The facts in Pannu and Clement appear to be most relevant to the facts in the present case. Those courts developed what are basically three part tests for determining whether or not recapture exists. First, did applicant broaden the claims; secondly, if so, is the broadening related to what was surrendered during prosecution of the patent; and third, have the claims also been materially narrowed.

The original or "surrendered" claim recites the use of a device driver for controlling power to various devices. The newly presented reissue claims do not include limitations drawn to the device driver or the virtual device driver limitation which was added in the amendment in order to make the patent claims allowable. Applicant freely added the virtual limitation to the claim and also argued it as the reason for allowability over the prior art. Even if only the original claim is what has been "surrendered", the claims in the reissue broaden even beyond that claim with respect to the fact that the reissue claims now only recite a power management module or program instructions for managing power consumption, and the device driver limitations are not present. Therefore, the claims are broader in that respect. So, with regard to the first part of the test, applicant's independent claims are broader than claim 11.

Next, it is necessary to determine whether the broader aspect of the reissue claim is related to the surrendered subject matter. Applicant's original claim was rejected over the prior art to Smith and Stewart which showed a system with device drivers monitoring devices and controlling power to them as noted in applicant's brief pages 33-34. This rejection was overcome by adding the "virtual device driver limitation" to the claims. Therefore, the broadening removal of the device driver and virtual device driver limitations do broaden the claims in an aspect related to what was surrendered. The question then becomes whether or not the addition of power management module or instructions which control power to configurable devices is a material narrowing which avoids recapture.

It is submitted that the presence of the power management module or instruction limitations that measure the amount of time the processor has its clock stopped and reduce the voltage level applied to a processor as a result of the measuring in the reissue claims are not a material narrowing of the surrendered subject matter with respect to the prior art rejection. The rejection was related to the use of a device driver for controlling power to devices. The reissue claims are broader in that respect as noted above. The fact that other limitations have been added that are not related to either the use of a device driver or virtual driver, that is to say, the addition of the limitation that the processor has its voltage reduced in response to the amount of time it has its clock stopped, is not a material narrowing germane to the prior art rejection.

Clement dealt with a similar issue in that the claims had been broadened with respect to the surrendered subject matter but had other narrowing limitations added. There the court found that recapture did exist because on balance the claims were broader than they were narrower in a manner directly related to the subject matter surrendered throughout prosecution. Clement at 1167. The same sort of situation exists in the present case.

Similarly, the facts in Pannu also seem to mirror those in the present case. In the present case the addition of the time determining and voltage reducing limitations are not necessarily related to the use of a device driver for controlling power. In Pannu the court found that, "The narrowing aspect of the claim on reissue, however, was not related to the shape of the haptics, but rather to the positioning and dimensions of the snag resistant means." That court decided that this fact meant that, "The reissued claims were not narrowed in any material respect compared with their broadening." Such a statement also applies to reissue claims in the present case in that any narrowing is with respect to the time determining and processor voltage reducing, not to the driver doing the controlling. Therefore, it is believed that impermissible recapture exists with respect to the claims.

#### ***Response to Arguments***

4. Applicant's arguments filed March 4, 2003, have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. With respect to the defective declaration, applicant argues that it is enough to merely say that applicant's attorney failed to appreciate the full scope of the invention and that this is the error relied upon for the filing of the reissue. However, as noted above applicant must also in addition to such a statement set forth at least one specific limitation related to the alleged overly narrow nature of the patented claims.

Applicant also argues that the removal of the "virtual device driver" limitation from the claims is not an impermissible recapture. However, as previously noted in the first Office action and reiterated above, the claims not only have eliminated the virtual device driver limitation, but they have also eliminated the device driver limitation itself. It is believed that the removal of these limitations is an impermissible recapture of surrendered subject matter as noted above.

Applicant also argues that, "Applicant did not repeatedly harp on the virtual device driver as being critical or even important to the invention..." While applicant's arguments in the parent patent may not have "harped" on the criticality of the virtual device driver limitation, they did specifically state the virtual device driver limitation added to the claims made them allowable. Furthermore, upon reading applicant's specification it is clear not only that the virtual device drivers were "critical and important" to the invention, they in fact *were* the invention. Reference is made once again to column 4, lines 65+ of the specification which state: "The present invention provides for ***power management in a computer system using virtual device drivers (VxDs)***." (emphasis added) The specification goes on to describe, rather exclusively, these virtual devices drivers and how they operate to power manage the system. For applicant to argue that the virtual device driver limitations are somehow not important or critical to the invention seems disingenuous when the specification itself describes almost exclusively the use of virtual device drivers to manage power.

### ***Conclusion***

5. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event,

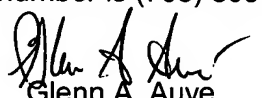
Art Unit: 2181

however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Glenn A. Auve whose telephone number is (703) 305-9638. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Th 8:00 AM-5:30 PM, every other Friday off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mark Rinehart can be reached on (703) 305-4815. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 746-7239 for regular communications and (703) 746-7238 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

  
Glenn A. Auve  
Primary Examiner  
Art Unit 2181

gaa  
June 4, 2003